



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—January 26, 1912.
WOMEN OF LAUNDRY STRIKE.
UNANSWERED CHALLENGES.
JUDGMENT OR ENTHUSIASM—WHICH?
CHARITY OF THE POOR.
UNSANITARY WORKING CONDITIONS.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. X.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1912.

No. 50

WOMEN OF LAUNDRY WORKERS' STRIKE

By Margaret H. Sanger

There has seldom been so much joy in the ranks of labor as was expressed when the laundry workers of New York went out on strike.

When person after person had said, at hearing the news, "Well, I am glad," it was natural to inquire why one was glad, and the reply came from all sides that they are the hardest worked, most poorly paid, and have the longest and most irregular hours of all union workers, and they were glad because at last they have realized this condition, and had the spirit and courage to rebel against it. For spirit and courage they have, and need, too, at such a time, with grinding poverty at their doorstep. The landlord's knock, too, resounds throughout their ranks and threatens many of them, but courage is there and is expressed in every face and voice.

One woman, a shirtwaist ironer, said her boss had come to her and said: "Mary, what have you got to kick about? You get \$8 a week; you have your own hours, you can do just about what you like; tell me what it's all about." And with the true spirit of solidarity, she replied: "Yes, sir, that's all true enough. I'm gettin' good wages, and I'm treated good, but I'm only one, sir. What I'm kicking about is, I want the others in the laundry to get as good as I get."

That is the spirit of the strong ones in the strike. They are not fighting for themselves, but for the hundreds of others who are treated like slaves.

One man, a shirt ironer, said he had a family of five; he had to get up at 5 a. m. The children were asleep when he went away; he took ten minutes for his lunch, usually less time for his supper; dragged himself home at 11 o'clock at night to find the children asleep again, and so on until Sunday, when he in turn to gain strength for the working week to come, had to sleep most of that day. Everywhere is the same cry. No time for their family, and starvation wages thrown in.

One of the most interesting features in this

strike is the prominent part the women are playing in this great tragic drama.

In the first place, it was women who urged the strike. They began complaining months ago, and asking what good the union was to them, what was it giving them. Some of them dropped out, but others remained in and encouraged their brothers to strike.

Dissatisfaction soon spread, and the courage to express their dissatisfaction resulted in the strike.

Of course, there were girls who did not come out when the strike was called, but they were mostly girls who had worked a short time in the laundry and knew very little about the other workers there. The older women who had worked long enough to see the miseries of their fellow workers came out strong, and are the first to come forward when pickets are called for.

It takes courage to be a picket. To get up early in the morning, these bitterly cold mornings, too, and try to waylay those girls before they get to the laundry. To get there first and to wait, to wait in the biting cold, or oftentimes the slush and rain, is the work these girls do.

There is the police ready for her, waiting to pounce upon her at the first opportunity. The boss points out all the strong ones to the police, and his keen eye is ever on them waiting for the chance to get them out of the way, so the boss may heap up his profits unmolested. Should the picket stand for a second, even to shake hands with a friend, the big bully with the club pushes himself between them with his coarse and brutal tone and a "move along there."

After waiting hours the girls arrive, accompanied by either a policeman or a detective, and the picket's long wait was for nothing, but undaunted she is at her post again at night to wait for the girls to come out.

By no means do these girls confine their picketing efforts to the girls alone. No, indeed. They are just as eager to waylay the men. One good, faithful girl, who became so enraged at seeing one of the men she knew driving one of the laundry wagons, that she jumped upon the wagon

and brought him down and would have succeeded in pulling him out had not Mr. Blue Coat Bully arrived upon the scene and arrested her and taken her away.

The Laundry Workers' Union has treated its women fairly. They pay 40 cents fees, while the men pay 60 cents. They have all rights of the union and vote upon all questions the same as men. The men themselves seem amazed at the spirit of the women, for those who came out came with true colors flying and are there to stay.

A committee of two was sent to see a woman who was the wife of one of the washers in a large steam laundry. This wife, it was rumored, had made her husband go back to work, and the committee was sent to talk to her.

The husband made one attempt to open his mouth, but the Amazon pushed him into a room, clapped the door behind him and calmly resumed her conversation with the committee. After nearly an hour's conversation, convincing her that her husband will be considered a coward and a traitor, besides finding himself on the wrong side of the fight and out of work when the union wins, she finally allowed the culprit to appear.

He proceeded to play the part of the bravado, and began: "Look a-here, have I got a kick coming?" The room was small, but clean and cozy, a bright fire burned in a stove, and in this one room at least dire poverty was not showing its head.

One of the committee, a laundry worker, stood firmly fixed to the floor (far be it from her to sit in such a man's house), but she replied: "Yes, Jake, you are well fixed here. That's why I'm surprised you ain't sticking to us. Ain't you got no feelings for the others who ain't so well fixed?" She kept growing more and more enraged, and finally walked over to him shaking her fist under his nose, and said: "But I want to tell you, Jake Burns, that I'd rather walk the streets with my bare feet in the snow, I'd rather beg from door to door, I'd rather go in rags with my stumack touchin' my back from now till hell freezes, than to live here in all your comfort and be a scab!"

DEMOCRACY OUR SAFEGUARD.

By Geo. B. Kline.

The Socialists demand of their officials:

First. They must have been dues-paying members of the party for at least one year.

Second. No one presumes to announce himself as a candidate for any office. The nominations are made mostly by referendum; and when a person is notified of his nomination, he is asked to, and must, sign his resignation before his name is placed on the ticket. If he fails to carry out the mandates of the party, the resignation is dated and accepted and the person is expelled from the party.

The Socialists use the initiative and referendum—true democracy—a direct vote of the members; no platform is made, no important rule adopted, except it first has a majority vote of the members.

By this method the humblest member of the party is on an equality with every other member in shaping the wishes of the party, for he can

initiate any measure he may wish. If it receives the sanction of the majority of the "Local" organization to which he belongs it goes forth to the entire membership that would be affected by it; and if it is seconded by 5 per cent, including five states, it goes to referendum of the whole party. This is for national issues. If for a State or county, then it must have the sanction of those interested, as before, when it goes to referendum.

This shows how impossible it is for a Socialist officer to sell out. He might sell himself, but as he cannot deliver the goods, would-be buyers do not bother him. This shows, also, how impossible it is for anyone to become a boss or in-trench himself in office. In thus hedging the Socialist offices and keeping the final say in the hands of the members, human nature need not be reformed.

The Socialists ask investigation, and claim there is no way short of co-operation by which the people can possess what rightfully belongs to them.

DIRECT ELECTION OF SENATORS.

A compromise may be effected whereby Congress will submit to the people an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for direct election of U. S. Senators. Senator Clark, of Wyoming, who heads the Senate conferees, has submitted to the members of the conference a compromise, which is as follows: "The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years, and each senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature." The compromise also proposes another amendment as follows: "The times, places and manner of holding elections for representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof, but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations. The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof."

UNANSWERED CHALLENGES.**By John B. Powell.**

The National Association of Manufacturers and its organ, "American Industries," have often been challenged to deny, in plain, unequivocal terms, the charge that its sole purpose is to wipe out of existence every labor organization of the union class, in this country.

Will the American people note that fact?

Here is another charge.

Namely: That through their agencies I have been offered a price for the work of my pen in labor's field ten times greater than what labor's press has paid me for that work.

The proviso was that I "advocate the aims, purposes and views of the association and its interests."

The proposition was turned over to attorneys, one in New York City; two here.

As anticipated, only cowardly silence obtains.

For that I care not. I have not suffered financially or in reputation as a writer.

It is true I am not—never have been—in any capacity whatever, a member of any labor union. Honorary membership is too often sought to gain personal or political friends or influence.

It is also true that had my pen been mild or silent in support of the wage earners' cause, it might have been more largely remunerated. But I believed—still believe—that cause was best served through organizations upholding the principles proclaimed by the American Federation of Labor.

It matters not when "American Industries" first appeared as the National Association's organ. It is enough that it was not the original mouthpiece of that body. The association's first president desired such a medium and financed the "Industrial Independent" with a relative by law as its actual manager. By their directions many written and printed letters were sent from the paper's office to employers and association members soliciting support of the venture.

I have copies of these letters. One letter gave out the assurance that the publication's endeavor would be to "cement a reciprocal relation, more binding in force, against the persistent demands for wages and working conditions of great disadvantage to profitable returns for (for) was used) invested capital."

Another contained the statement that there was "a necessity for a united effort to establish and maintain the supremacy of capital over labor and the laborer."

A third was prepared for and sent only to Socialists and Socialistic bodies, soliciting subscription and "discussive articles for the paper," a scheme which the recipients quickly discovered and frowned upon.

A St. Louis, Mo., manufacturer, though an association member, said, in answer, the proposition (quoted above) did not strike him "as legal and amicable to encourage inasmuch as employees had as perfect a right to act in concert for their industrial interests as employers had for theirs."

"That's a damfool of a letter," the manager was heard to say. "Send a copy to Mr. Stillman (treasurer) and the original to Mr. Parry. It's good to keep on file against the fellow."

Here was a combination, a conspiracy and a boycott; and if I have correctly noted and remembered certain events which have transpired since that time, it may appear that the writer of the frank, fearless answer, has gained more friends than he lost by being dropped from membership in and defamed, assailed and boycotted by the association for settling out of court a famous suit, the instigation of which he had no power to prevent.

Many may recall that in several articles I used the quoted portion, quoted from the second letter, to support the contention that the National Association of Manufacturers and its allies formed

a combination and conspiracy in restraint of trade greater than was possible in organized labor. No one has known me to claim, by voice or pen, organized labor was faultless and free from leaders and members in whom there was no guile. The whole country is still in amazement over the confession of men—one of great official trust and station, who carried out the thought that horrible deeds could legally and morally right wrongs, real or imaginary, against wage earners.

Before me in his office, my parlors and upon the streets of our city, the principal confessor appeared a man of polished manners, strict probity and high honor, never but once moving me to wonder at the strangeness of certain of his sentiments. He is before me now in comparison.

Some years ago I held a peculiar official position in a State insane asylum wherein were about four hundred patients. Throughout the home county and town of one unfortunate, incendiaries were many, a small outhouse of the inmate's vanishing in flame, though the sufferers were only people who openly opposed certain town improvements. The State wove a wonderful circumstantial web, but the jury sent him to the asylum as one hallucinated with the idea that he was the only one to "check" the opposition and thus benefit the town.

While the parallel is not very strong, it has strength enough to move the heart of man to be human and pity the mind diseased. Not all the people in the land believe organized labor is made of such minds. Nor are all employers afflicted with the hallucination that the National Association of Manufacturers, "American Industries" and the Anti-Boycott and Erectors' Associations are the elements to correct the imperfections of organized labor and its leaders. Indeed, the public is realizing that these elements are institutions dangerous to the political, commercial and industrial peace of the country fiercely determined by "a united effort to establish and maintain the supremacy of capital over labor and the laborer."

WORKERS' HOME BILL.

San Francisco, January 20, 1912.

Hon. George W. Prince, of Illinois,

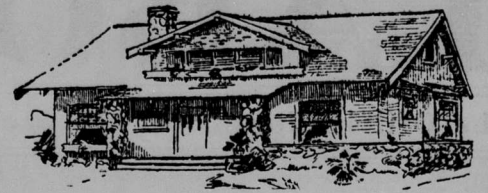
Dear Sir: The report of the National Monetary Commission you kindly sent is received today. Not one word about the workers' home plan; all about the Aldrich scheme to control the world. It was probably all composed, if not printed, before the expensive commission started out on its tour—expensive only to the workers whose labor pays for everything, usury and government being two immense items. Were you in earnest—I thought you were—when you promised me, in the Palace Hotel, that the workers' home suggestion and the bill as drafted should appear in your report?

Or, were you fooling me, or being fooled yourself by thinking the commission intended carrying out the spirit of honest inquiry, and reporting results? There is no doubt the commission was schemed to fool the fool workers—but beware, this Aldrich scheme to control the world, will bring the smouldering revolution into desperately destructive activity. The Government is rotten to the core. The workers' home suggestion is evolutionary, upbuilding, uplifting.

Your reply is due to me—man to man.

J. A. KINGHORN-JONES.

As directed by the Atlanta convention of the American Federation of Labor, the United Association of Plumbers and the International Association of Steam Fitters, through their representatives, have been in conference in Washington for the purpose of carrying out the spirit of the convention's action. No definite plans have yet been reached, but both parties in interest are confident that ere many months a plan will be evolved that will be acceptable to both organizations, and amalgamation result.



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LESSONS ON MONEY FOR WORKINGMEN

By Richard Caverly.

Letter No. 25.

How do we know that labor is not receiving its fair share of the profits of industries. Let us go into the census figures for 1900, the nearest to hand. In the year 1900 capital in the United States was invested as follows: Agriculture, \$20,500,000,000; manufacturing, \$9,900,000,000; mining, \$7,400,000,000; railroads (transportation), \$8,700,000,000; total, \$46,500,000,000. Total wealth in the United States in 1900, \$94,300,000,000; total wealth in the United States in 1890, \$65,037,091,000; increase in ten years, \$29,262,909,000; average increase per year, \$2,926,290,000; which is about 4½ per cent, at simple interest on the total in 1900. If we allow this capital 2 per cent for its use for the year 1900 (which it is estimated is considerably more than was the profit of agriculture), the figures given are \$930,000,000. Deduct from this the amount of the increase in wealth in 1900 and we have \$1,996,290,900 to go to laborers.

With an estimated population, at the time, of 80,000,000, and one laborer to every five persons, there were 16,000,000 wage workers. Divide the \$1,996,290,900 between these and each will receive the magnificent sum of \$124 per year, being a net profit over and above all expenses of himself and family. From page 647 of the annual report of the Commissioner of Labor for the year 1903, it appears that of 2567 families of 5.31 persons, the average income in 1901 was \$827.19; average expenses for all purposes, \$768.54 (of which food cost \$326.60) leaving an average saving or profit per family of \$58.65. Take this from \$124, which it should have been, and it leaves \$65.35 that the family should have gotten but did not. It would be interesting to know how many families of wage earners received \$827.19 for the year 1900, the department is sure not to give us these vital facts. Look at the statistics in the leading and latest authority on the state of the poor, Dr. Edward J. Devine; he reports a careful study of five thousand cases of poverty which confirms the statistics of the charity societies, that the "chief cause of need," as the International Conference of Charities calls it is unemployment, 69 per cent. Intemperance accounts for less than 17 per cent of the cause of poverty on which Dr. Devine reported.

The Statistical Abstract of the United States for 1903 shows on page 66 that for the year ending September 1, 1900, the national banks made net earnings of 10.13 per cent on their capital and surplus.

From the Abstract Report of the Government of 1908 we find the total amount of money of all kinds, including that in the United States treasury and national banks to be \$3,911,468,598—gold, silver and paper of every description; gold and silver of all kinds, \$1,904,174,495; paper money of all kinds, \$2,017,294,103; excess of paper money over coin, \$113,119,708, and this is called a "gold standard." But we should call it an inflated currency, based on watered bonds and stocks of doubtful security. Is it not plain that with an average of only 4½ percent per annum increase of wealth of which labor is robbed of more than one-half of its share, and 95 per cent of business enterprises entered upon are failures, while the inflated money issuing, and money lending special privileged class are clearing a net of over 10 per cent profit, that the money power holds our economic and political power in their hands?

The most pathetic fact which the pages of history can furnish is that while human institutions have undergone remarkable changes in ages past, while ancient forms of government and of society have been destroyed, one after the other, and new forms put in their places, yet the robbery of labor goes on just the same. When theft becomes

odious and dangerous in one form, it soon adopts some other form, and becomes safe and respectable again. When it is no longer expedient and profitable to steal contrary to law, like the average thief and pickpocket, then the great and systematic plunderers take the law-making into their own hands, and steal by means of law and human institutions, and by "plundering"—simply by getting the wealth produced by others, without giving an equivalent. This is the most modern, and decidedly new way of acquiring vast fortunes. National banks, as now organized, and the protective tariff, together with land monopoly, are the greatest robbers of labor.

Every individual has a legal right to take advantage of the defects in our laws, and make millions out of this condition. But it is also his duty, as a fellow citizen and lover of his race, to use his influence and wealth to abolish the conditions which make it possible to live and grow rich from the labor of others.

The real question is, not are they honest, but are the laws under which they were able to harvest fortune after fortune of other peoples' wealth production, without returning a just equivalent?

These are the real issues in this question. What does the word "millionaire" mean? It means that in order for one man to acquire a million, a thousand people must be impoverished; for one man to accumulate ten million dollars in wealth, ten thousand people must be plundered and spoiled of their property, and in order for one man to be worth a hundred million dollars, a hundred thousand American people must be spoiled of their wealth production.

SYSTEM FEDERATION.

Reports from all sections of the Harriman lines convey good news to the striking shopmen, as the power and rolling stock of the company is daily becoming less serviceable.

Accidents are becoming more numerous owing to the deplorable condition of the locomotives. Last week a fatal accident occurred in Houston, Texas, due to the fact that so much steam was escaping from the engine that the engineer and fireman were unable to see the signals from the trainmen. While the company will undoubtedly attempt to cover up the real cause of the disastrous wreck on the Illinois Central, it is stated by railroad men of long experience that the wreck was probably due to the fact that the engine of the second train was leaking so badly that the crew in charge could not see the lights on the train ahead.

It is asserted that practically all engines are in a dangerous conditions and such accidents as are daily reported are received with little surprise by men of experience, who express the opinion that the traveling public takes long chances while being moved from place to place by rolling stock which cannot, under present conditions, be properly cared for.

Reports from all points along the line where the company has discontinued the free board are to the effect that the forces have been materially

reduced, in consequence, and while a good many of the larger shops still maintain the boarding houses inside the stockade they would gladly discontinue the practice, owing to the very heavy expense, but know full well what the results would be. In San Francisco at the present time there are a total of forty-five non-unionists being fed in the pen, as compared with 170 a month ago. The shop has a deserted appearance.

The strikers are all standing firm and are looking for something in the way of a settlement soon. Business men at many points are becoming disgusted with conditions owing to the fact that there is no assurance as to when a bill of goods will reach its destination, and are bringing pressure to bear upon railroad officials to settle the controversy in order that business conditions may resume a more satisfactory state.

System federation officials appear even more confident of victory now than they were in the beginning, and state that the fight is won and only awaits terms of surrender being signed up.

The members of local unions cannot hope to keep abreast of the times in local labor circles if they do not read the labor paper published in the community. No other paper covers the field in a trade union way.

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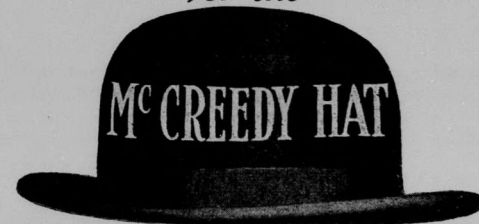
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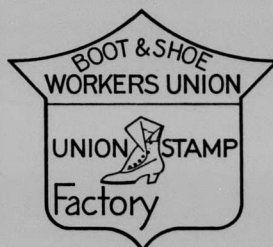
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Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, 246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

JOHN F. TOBIN, President

CHAS. L. BAINE, Sec.-Treas.

FINANCIAL REPORTS.

The following report for the six months ending July 31, 1911, is submitted by the financial secretary and the treasurer of the San Francisco Labor Council:

Treasurer's Report.

For Quarter ending April 30, 1911.

Cash on hand February 1, 1911.....	\$3544.53
Received from Financial Secretary during February, 1911	964.35
Received from Financial Secretary during March, 1911	1125.50
Received from Financial Secretary during April, 1911	941.50

Total.....	\$6575.88
Paid out as per warrants during Feb'y....	\$ 895.87
Paid out as per warrants during March....	1089.96
Paid out as per warrants during April....	599.59

\$2585.42

Recapitulation.

Total cash	\$6575.88
Total expenses	2585.42

Balance on hand.....	\$3990.46
With Hibernia S. & L. Society.....	\$ 160.32
With Western National Bank.....	2888.64
With Mission Bank	775.50
With Anglo California Bank.....	166.00

Total.....	\$3990.46
Receipts over expenses	\$ 445.93

Respectfully submitted,

J. J. McTIERNAN, Treasurer.

Treasurer's Report.

For Quarter ending July 31, 1911.

Cash on hand May 1, 1911.....	\$3990.46
Received from Financial Secretary during May, 1911	968.00
Received from Financial Secretary during June, 1911	2069.50
Received from Financial Secretary during July, 1911	817.00

Total.....	\$7844.96
Paid out as per warrants during May....	\$ 614.02
Paid out as per warrants during June....	2580.70
Paid out as per warrants during July.....	1877.87

\$5072.59

Recapitulation.

Total cash	\$7844.96
Total expenses	5072.59

Balance on hand	\$2772.37
Labor Temple Bonds	2000.00

Total assets.....	\$4772.37
Expenses over receipts	\$1218.09

Respectfully submitted,

J. J. McTIERNAN, Treasurer.

REPORT OF FINANCIAL SECRETARY.**Receipts.**

From February 1, 1911, to July 31, 1911.

Alaska Fishermen, \$120; Bakers, \$98; Bakery Drivers, \$16; Bakers, Cracker, \$36; Bakers, Pie, \$14; Barbers, \$84; Blacksmith, Ship and Machine, \$24; Blacksmiths' Helpers, \$24; Boiler Makers No. 25, \$36; Boiler Makers No. 205, \$28; Boiler Makers, No. 410, \$8; Bookbinders, \$36; Boot and Shoe Workers, \$24; Brewery Workmen, \$48; Beer Drivers, \$48; Beer Bottlers, \$36; Broom Makers, \$14; Baggage Messengers and Transferrers, \$12; Barber Shop Porters, \$14; Bootblacks, \$28; Bottle Caners, \$10; Bartenders, \$72; Butchers, \$48; Box Makers and Sawyers, \$24; Bay and River Steamboatmen, \$36; Bindery Women, \$24; Brass and Chandelier Workers, \$28; Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, \$42; Bill Posters, \$14; Carriage and Wagon Workers, \$24; Cigar Makers, \$48;

Clerks, Shoe, \$36; Clerks, Retail, \$10; Clerks, Drug, \$24; Clerks, Grocery, \$22; Cap Makers, \$12; Coopers, \$48; Cemetery Employees, \$24; Cloak Makers, \$11; Cooks, \$72; Cooks' Helpers, \$60; Newspaper Carriers, \$20; Chauffeurs, \$32; Carpenters, Amalgamated, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, \$112; Carpenters No. 22, \$140; Carpenters No. 483, \$96; Carpenters No. 1640, \$36; Carpenters No. 1082, \$50; Carpenters and Joiners No. 304, \$12; Cement Workers, \$70; Composition Roofers, \$24; Electrical Workers No. 6, \$84; Electrical Workers No. 151, \$70; Electrical Workers No. 404, \$24; Elevator Constructors, \$24; Elevator Conductors and Starters, \$20; Firemen, \$42; Furniture Handlers, \$28; Freight Handlers and Railroad Clerks, \$24; Garment Cutters, \$14; Garment Workers, \$60; Glass Blowers, \$30; Gas and Water Workers, \$80; Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters, \$10; Granite Cutters, \$28; Gardeners, \$15; Hatters, \$14; Hackmen, \$24; Horseshoers, \$28; Housesmiths, \$84; Hoisting Engineers, \$36; Ice Wagon Drivers and Helpers, \$24; Janitors, \$20; Jewelry Workers, \$11; Leather Workers, \$24; Laundry Wagon Drivers, \$36; Lumber Clerks, \$24; Longshore Lumbermen, \$70; Machinists, \$120; Metal Polishers, \$24; Machine Hands, \$12; Molders, \$60; Musicians, \$84; Milkmen, \$24; Milk Wagon Drivers, \$60; Mailers, \$24; Moving Picture Operators, \$26; Millmen No. 422, \$60; Millmen No. 423, \$96; Material Teamsters, \$84; Millwrights, \$10; Marble Cutters and Finishers, \$54; Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters, \$28; Marble Workers, \$22; Marine Firemen and Water Tenders, \$45; Pile Drivers, \$98; Pattern Makers, \$48; Photo Engravers, \$24; Printing Pressmen, \$48; Press Feeders and Assistants, \$36; Pavers, \$12; Paste Makers, \$—; Post Office Clerks, \$42; Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, \$60; Plasterers, \$108; Painters, \$120; Rammermen, \$12; Retail Delivery Drivers, \$24; Steam Laundry Workers, \$120; Sailors, \$120; Street R. R. Employees, \$20; Stage Employees, \$24; Stereotypers and Electrotypers, \$28; Steam Fitters and Helpers, \$20; Ship Drillers, \$12; Soap Workers, \$18; Stable Employes, \$50; Sugar Workers, \$20; Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers, \$20; Soda and Mineral Water Drivers, \$16; Solicitors, Newspaper, \$24; Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, \$26; Ship Scalpers, \$—; Sheet Metal Workers, \$72; Sign Painters, \$20; Steam Engineers, \$58; Tanners, \$14; Tailors, \$36; Teamsters, \$120; Typographical, \$110; Tobacco Workers, \$14; Upholsterers, \$30; Undertakers, \$6; United Glass Workers, \$36; United Laborers, \$96; Varnishers and Polishers, \$40; Waiters, \$120; Web Pressmen, \$36; Water Workers, \$2; Waitresses, \$60; Wood Carvers, \$12; White Rats Actors, \$11; Refund by General Strike Committee, Tel. bill, \$36.85; Refund by General Strike Committee, \$1000. Total, \$6889.85.*

Disbursements.

From February 1, 1911, to July 31, 1911.

Secretary's Salary, \$1080; Stenographers' Salary, \$988; Financial Secretary's Salary, \$90; Sergeant-at-Arms' Salary, \$60; Treasurer's Salary, \$40; Rents, \$345; Printing, \$280.70; Stationery, \$94.20; Postage, \$173.15; Telephone and Telegraphs, \$220.60; Literature, \$173.50; Donations, \$712.50; Federations, \$6; Law and Legislation, \$633.60; Livery, \$5; Bonds on New Labor Temple, \$2000; Miscellaneous, \$755.76. Total, \$7658.01. Balance on hand February 1, 1911.....\$ 3544.53 Receipts from February 1, 1911 to August 1, 1911..... 6889.85

Total.....\$10434.38

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TOPAL BRANDS:—of all kinds and descriptions

Manufactured by **The Van Laak Manufacturing Co.**

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Disbursements from February 1, 1911, to
August 1, 1911..... 7658.01

Balance on hand August 1, 1911..... \$2776.37

*Entry of \$4 will appear January 26, 1912, in Treasurer's report.

REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

San Francisco, January 22, 1912.

To the Officers and Delegates of the San Francisco Labor Council:

Ladies and Gentlemen—We, the undersigned, Board of Trustees of the San Francisco Labor Council, having examined the books of the Financial Secretary and Treasurer for the six months ending July 31, 1911, find them correct, and recommend that the present system be changed as it is cumbersome and antiquated, and a more modern system be adopted.

Respectfully submitted,

KENNETH McLEOD,
J. W. SPENCER,
JAMES W. MULLEN,
Board of Trustees.

BUILDING TRADES CONVENTION.

The eleventh annual convention of the State Building Trades Council of California concluded its labors, Saturday, January 20th, by passing resolutions of thanks to the people of Fresno, the committee on arrangements, the Fresno Building Trades Council, the Labor Council of Fresno, Mayor Rowell, Councilman Klette, Rev. Wallace, and Senator Cartwright for the cordial reception and splendid entertainment accorded the delegates.

Resolutions of thanks were also extended to the fair press and the friendly reporters.

The following officers were elected by unanimous vote of the convention: General president, P. H. McCarthy; general secretary-treasurer, O. A. Tveitmoe; first vice-president, J. B. Bowen; second vice-president, Thomas Graham; third vice-president, J. A. Lloyd; fourth vice-president, M. F. Connors; fifth vice-president, James A. Gray; sixth vice-president, John Coefield; seventh vice-president, C. D. Bass; eighth vice-president, H. J. Banker; general counsel, Cleveland L. Dam; sergeant-at-arms, F. H. Pratt; Executive board members—J. W. Bibby, Alameda County; F. H. Eggerth, Contra Costa County; T. C. Vickers, Fresno County; C. J. Gustafson, Humboldt County; W. T. McFadden, Kern County; E. J. Hendricks, Los Angeles County; William Marshall, Marin County; W. J. Dickerson, Monterey County; A. L. Hawbecker, San Bernardino County; W. H. Carson, San Diego County; S. R. McKay, San Joaquin County; E. A. Clancy, San Francisco County; J. H. Flynn, San Mateo County; Walter G. Mathewson, Santa Clara County; O. S. Moses, Santa Cruz County; J. F. Silva, Solano County; F. J. Adams, Sonoma County; W. F. Brown, Sacramento County; W. B. Harvey, Stanislaus County; George E. Gee, Yuba County.

Los Angeles won the convention for 1913 by unanimous vote, after a ballot had been taken, which gave Los Angeles 31,654 votes, Stockton 1687, and Bakersfield 1193.

POSTAL TIME BILL APPROVED

The sub-committee of the committee on post offices, which has had before it the bill introduced by Representative Reilly of Connecticut calling for an eight-hour day for letter carriers and clerks in first and second-class offices, has voted unanimously to report the bill favorably. The bill calls for eight hours' service to be performed within the limit of ten hours. It is claimed that the work of the post office employees is now stretched over a period of much longer than ten hours, thereby making the eight-hour day a farce so far as the post office employees are concerned.

UNSANITARY WORKING CONDITIONS.

How these come about through the employment of illiterate or non-English speaking foreign-born laborers, in manufactories and in mines, is made plain in "The Immigration Problem," a new book issued by Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York. We quote the following from its pages:

"Relative to the effect of recent immigration upon native American and older immigrant wage earners in the United States, it may be stated, in the first place, that the lack of industrial training and experience of the recent immigrant before coming to the United States, together with his illiteracy and inability to speak English, has had the effect of exposing the original employees to unsafe and unsanitary working conditions, or has led to the imposition of conditions of employment which the native American or older immigrant employees have considered unsatisfactory and in some cases unbearable.

"When the older employees have found dangerous and unhealthy conditions prevailing in the mines and manufacturing establishments and have protested, the recent immigrant employees, usually through ignorance of mining or other working methods, have manifested a willingness to accept the alleged unsatisfactory conditions. In a large number of cases the lack of training and experience of the southern and eastern European affects only his own safety. On the other hand, his ignorant acquiescence in dangerous and unsanitary working conditions may make the continuance of such conditions possible and become a menace to a part or the whole of an operating force of an untrained establishment.

"In mining, the presence of an untrained employee may constitute an element of danger to the entire body of workmen. There seems to be a direct causal relation between the extensive employment of recent immigrants in American mines and the extraordinary increase within recent years in the number of mining accidents. It is an undisputed fact that the greatest number of accidents in bituminous coal mines arise from two causes: (1) the recklessness, and (2) the ignorance and inexperience, of employees. When the lack of training of the recent immigrant abroad is considered in connection with the fact that he becomes a workman in the mines immediately upon his arrival in this country, and when it is recalled that a large proportion of the new arrivals are not only illiterate and unable to read any precautionary notices posted in the mines, but also unable to speak English, and consequently, without ability to comprehend instructions intelligently, the inference is plain that the employment of recent immigrants has caused a deterioration in working conditions.

"No complete statistics have been compiled as to the connection between accidents and races employed, but the figures available clearly indicate the conclusion that there has been a direct relation between the employment of untrained foreigners and the prevalence of mining casualties. The mining inspectors of the several coal-producing States, the United States Geological Survey, and the older employees in the industry, also bear testimony in this respect to the effect of the employment of the southern and eastern European. The opinion of the Geological Survey is of especial interest and may be briefly quoted:

"Another important factor in the United States is to be found in the nationality of the miners. Most of the men are foreign-born, a large proportion of them are unable to understand English freely, and a still larger number are unable to read or write that language. Some of them are inexperienced, and do not take proper precautions either for their own safety or that of others. This becomes a most serious menace unless they are restrained by properly enforced regulations."



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UNION MADE

LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council

Office S. F. Labor Temple 316 Fourteenth St.
Telephones: Market 56; Home M 1226

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

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To unions subscribing for their entire membership, 80 cents a year for each subscription.
Single copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address or additions to union's mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered at postoffice, San Francisco, California, as second-class matter.



FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1912.

Hail, Titan, with the hair upon your breast!
Be terrible in battle to throw down
The stronghold of the traitors and their crew,
Flash down the sky-born lightnings of the Pen;
Let loose the cramped-up thunders of the Types.
Hurl on the Jupiter of Greed enthroned
Defiance, endless challenge, fire of scorn.
Stand out upon the walls of darkness—stand
A young god with a bugle at his lips
To rouse the watchmen sleeping on their towers.
Fling out the banner of the People's Right—
A flag in love with all the winds of heaven;
Plunge your dread sword into the Spoiler's den;
Hurl down into the faces of the thieves
The blaze of its intolerable light
Fail not, for in your failure Freedom fails!
—Edwin Markham.

If Morris Graham continues writing his descriptive stories of California for the official journal of the Stereotypers' Union very much longer, the eastern newspapers will be compelled to suspend publication during the stereotypers convention in this city next summer. Certainly no stereotyper who reads these stories can be induced to remain away. Graham tells only the truth, but he tells it in a seductive way.

Secretary Tveitmoe's report to the State Building Trades Council was a most excellent one, and contained some recommendations which it behooves the labor movement to give serious consideration. His advice concerning the hordes of immigrants we may expect from Southern Europe after the opening of the Panama Canal and the manner in which this influx should be met is both timely and wholesome.

For every millionaire basking in luxury there are 1000 others reduced to hunger and want. Every time an open shopper wins a victory the children of some man are taken from the school and sent to the mill while the father searches for employment in vain. The business that cannot pay a man's wages to a man does not deserve to live and should be crushed. The factory owner who is so greedy that he will not pay a living wage should be forced to do so or get out of business.

In the list of grand jurors submitted by the judges of the Superior Court does not appear the name of a single wage worker. Now if these judges were inclined to treat fairly with all classes of citizens it would seem that it might be found possible to select at least one man from among the 60,000 trade unionists of this city to do grand jury service. This condition of affairs cannot be a mere coincidence. It must have been premeditated and deliberate. When such things are mentioned the snobs immediately accuse us of arraying class against class. We should allow ourselves to be drawn and quartered without a murmur.

JUDGMENT OR ENTHUSIASM—WHICH?

While the fierce battle of the wage worker against the entrenched power of greed goes on growing more terrific day by day, the blindness of greed lends a helping hand by making the wrongs under which the toiler suffers more patent to the disinterested onlooker, who will thus ultimately be induced to add the power of his assistance to the under side in this contest between the forces of right on the one hand and might on the other. And the day for such reinforcement is not far distant. All over this broad land of ours, every day and every hour, may be heard the inquiry, coming from serious men who are just beginning to realize that there is something wrong: "What is the matter, and what the remedy?"

To such questioners trade unionism is pointing out the causes of our miseries and a remedy that will cure them, and they are being cured one by one, slowly, but surely.

That there are other remedies capable of effecting cures more speedily, we do not dispute, but the patient will not take such medicines, and the next best thing is being used with good results.

So long as part of the people live lavishly and luxuriously, while the balance are existing in squalor and want, there is need for an agency which can furnish some measure of relief immediately even though it be able to do no more than to prevent the spread of the cancerous growth or impede to some extent the rapidity of its progress.

Now, there are many remedies offered for the cure of our ills, most of them still in the theoretic stage, yet urged by men whose love of humanity and earnestness of purpose cannot be doubted. Still, even with such assurance, it behooves trade unionists to hold with a grip of steel to the institution which they know, through experience, to be capable of furnishing some relief—trade unionism.

This argument is not urged to prevent the experimenting with or trial of other remedies if they may be so tried without endangering the effectiveness of trade unionism. It is, however, the purpose to warn against and fervently urge that no cure, creed or ism that, like a thief in the night, would sneak upon unionism and strangle the life out of it, be permitted to enter.

If we are to progress and keep pace with the trend of the times we must, of course, do some experimenting, try new schemes, travel new roads and learn new ways of doing things. But, while it is true that these things must be done in order to prevent retrogression and decay and to insure advancement along the line of our purpose, we should see to it that our line of communication is kept clear and unobstructed in order that, in the event necessity demands it, retreat may not be made impossible. Every field invaded should be carefully surveyed. Every advance movement should be surrounded with caution. No daredevil recklessness should be permitted. The movement is too valuable to hazard destruction.

Map out a course with zealous care and pursue it with dogged determination, but always with an open mind and unwarped judgment, capable of viewing the field in all directions and seeing it as it really is. Our hopes, sympathies and desires should not be allowed to so enthrall us as to make us blind to the dangers that surround us.

We can march on carefully and cautiously overcoming the obstacles placed in our way as we come upon them, never turning back because the road is too rough or the obstacle too great for removal, yet not trying to tunnel through a mountain with no tools other than our fingers because we were so thoughtless as to leave the serviceable implements behind.

With carefully considered plans submitted to the cool, calm judgment of the membership, the movement will seldom go astray. So guided, its existence is secure and its progress certain.

CHARITY OF THE POOR.

We hear much at this season of the year concerning charity, charity organizations and those to whom it is dispensed, and while we are willing to concede that many of the organizations having for their purpose the relief of human suffering and human need, are worthy institutions, we also know that much viciousness is hidden beneath the cloak of charity, and we know, too, that the greater relief of human suffering, the greater amount of real charity is doled out in an unostentatious manner by the great uncounted millions who themselves live close up to the border line of need. The dimes, quarters and dollars given out daily by this army of men and women, no one ever hears of, yet taken in the aggregate it amounts to millions upon millions. And while dealing with this phase of the situation we desire to mention a class of men who, taken as a class, are the biggest hearted people of our country, yet who seldom get credit for being anything but hard-working plodders in the battle for existence—we refer to the country newspaper man, who just about makes a living out of his little paper, but who is constantly dealing out charity without a thought of how badly he needs the money himself. There are, of course, bad ones among them, but taken as a class they will compare favorably with any other class on earth.

The money given out in the way of relief by the charity organizations is as nothing compared with the relief which the poor are all the time providing for each other.

There is never a call for relief but the poor respond. There is never an opportunity for the poor to give for the relief of others, but the response is instant, large-hearted and generous.

Indiscriminate giving is not a desirable thing at all, for it frequently results in bad to the human race by encouraging shiftlessness and fraud on the part of the worthless elements of society. But just as frequently the delay and probing of charity organizations work injustice and wrong upon needy and honest individuals. We have in mind particularly a lodging house in Philadelphia, some years ago, conducted in the name of charity, which was a colossal fraud. The individual was required to saw about a quarter of a cord of wood for a bowl of stew and a bed. How much money those in charge made out of the operation of their institution we do not know, but the place was crowded nightly by the human driftwood willing to do anything for a chance to sleep. There existed in this city also, a few years ago, and perhaps it is here yet, for aught we know, an institution conducted under the guise of charity which was purely a profit producing business, and which took advantage of the unfortunate circumstances of helpless men while deceiving the general public.

The incentive which caused this discussion, however, came to us in a story from Los Angeles, which told of the great, throbbing heart of the poor. Here it is as related by an observer:

"My attention was directed to a little newsie attentively counting his pennies. He repeated the operation several times and appeared to be thinking seriously. No doubt he was trying to see how he could make both ends meet. Presently he sorted out a nickel and walking quickly to where a blind middle-aged lady sat grinding a hand organ, by the side of whom stood a poor, little, forlorn child, daughter of the woman, dropped the coin into the tin cup provided for the purpose, and was soon busily engaged in selling his papers, forgetful of his kindly act."

Ponder over this and compare it with the charity of a Carnegie or a Rockefeller, and note the difference between ostentation and modesty, selfishness and generosity.

May the little man live a life as useful as it is happy, and as free from woe as it is from selfishness, is our best wish for him.

Fluctuating Sentiments

Every time you buy an article without the union label on it, in a line where the label can be had, you strike a blow at organized labor and hinder its progress while helping the employer who refuses to recognize union organizations. This is truth, and cannot be disputed. Be consistent all the time in this respect.

The cause of unionism is so big, so splendid, so mighty in its justice, and so uplifting in its influences, that the little-brained microbes who seek to injure it by falsehoods and unreasonable criticisms only heap odium and disgrace upon their own miserable little heads by their conduct. The movement is not dependent for success upon their favorable expressions. It has gained in numbers and in power in spite of them, and will continue to do so. Their assistance is not desired.

That cupidity depends upon stupidity for its success cannot be questioned. Were this not true there would not be a single wage worker in this country today who did not hold membership in some labor organization. Under such conditions those who now fatten upon the toil of others would be compelled to do some of the world's useful work or starve to death. Intelligence will some day put a brake on the wheels of greed that will effectually bring it to a standstill, and the sooner the better.

Here is a "smart set" story, though it reads more like a recital from the dog kennels, taken from the Baltimore "Sun," published in the "home town" of Mrs. McKim, who became Mrs. Vanderbilt a few days ago: "Mrs. McKim recently secured a divorce in Reno, Nev., from her first husband, a Baltimore physician. Mrs. McKim's father, Capt. Isaac E. Emerson, millionaire drug manufacturer, recently divorced his wife, Mrs. Vanderbilt's mother, and immediately remarried. Mrs. Vanderbilt's sister, Mrs. James McVickar of New York, was divorced a few years ago from 'Jack' Horner of Baltimore and Atlanta, and later married McVickar, a New York millionaire. Mrs. McVickar later was named in a suit brought by Mrs. J. F. Hansen of Augusta, Ga., against her husband, now dead, then president of the Central of Georgia Railroad. This is in addition to the announcement that the bridegroom is a man who was divorced on statutory grounds by his first wife, and who was regarded as a 'friend' of the divorced wife of a Cuban diplomat." Just a natural result of idleness among the rich.

The person who tries to imitate some other person is generally in hot water because in unconscious moments the acting will cease and the individuality of the person will come to the surface and result in embarrassment. The man who tries to ape the mannerisms of other men must always be on his guard lest his own character assert itself and expose the aping tactics, and this results in waste of brain power and energy and prevents the best that is in him from coming out and being made useful. There is just one way to avoid this condition of affairs and that is by simply being yourself. You may think some other person's ways are better than your own, and this may be true in some respects, but the difference, in most cases, will not warrant the sacrifice of your individuality and purely personal feelings. There is undoubtedly some merit in even your ways and mannerisms. At any rate it requires no acting, no deceit to play your own part in your own way. We need an honest, natural race, not a sham, deceitful, fictitious one. We can't be all alike and there is no use trying to be.

Wit at Random

Lawyer—Now, sir, from what you know of his reputation for truth and veracity in the community in which he lives, would you believe him under oath?

Witness—Yes, sir, as a general thing. Of course if it was absolutely necessary for him to swear to a lie I reckon he'd do it, mister, same as you would.—Chicago "Tribune."

The Lady—How much milk does the old cow give a day, Tom?

Tom—About eight quarts, ma'am.

The Lady—And how much of that do you sell?

Tom—About twelve quarts, ma'am.—"Sketch."

A lady in the center seat of the parlor car heard the request of a fellow passenger directly opposite, asking the porter to open the window, and, scenting a draft, she immediately drew a cloak about her.

"Porter, if that window is opened," she snapped testily, "I shall freeze to death—"

"And if the window is kept closed," returned the other passenger, "I shall surely suffocate."

The poor porter stood absolutely puzzled between the two fires.

"Say, boss," he finally said to a commercial traveler near by, what would you do?"

"Do?" echoed the traveler. "Why, man, that is a very simple matter. Open the window and freeze one lady. Then close it and suffocate the other."

Liveryman (to rider)—Here, what's this? Half a dollar? Why, you've been out two hours.

Rider—So I may have, but I've been on the brute's back only about ten minutes.

"George, dear," said the young wife, "you are growing handsomer every day."

"Yes, darling," replied the knowing George. "It's a way I have just before your birthday."

Diner—Is it customary to tip the waiter in this restaurant?

Waiter—Why—ah—yes, sir.

Diner—Then hand me a tip. I've waited three-quarters of an hour for that steak I ordered.

Sandy had just met his girl at the end of the street where she was waiting for him. She was looking into a confectioner's window when Sandy made his presence known by remarking:

"Weel, Jeanie, what are gaun to have the night?"

She, not inclined to ask too much, replied:

"Oh, I'll just tak' what you'll tak', Sandy."

"Oh, then, we'll both tak' a walk," said Sandy, as he led her away.

Physician—Have you any aches or pains this morning?

Patient—Yes, doctor. It hurts me to breathe. In fact, the only trouble now seems to be with my breath.

Physician—All right. I'll give you something that will soon stop that.

Not many years ago Frank Butterworth was in the football limelight. When Frank was about twelve years of age, his distinguished father, Representative Ben Butterworth, was seriously ill for a long while, but recovered. When he was convalescent his personal and political friends called on him and tendered hearty congratulations. Big Ben Butterworth thanked his callers, and said:

"Yes, boys, I was so near the other shore that I could hear the bells ringing a welcome to me."

"Were they fire bells, papa?" inquired little Frank.—"Sunday Magazine."

Miscellaneous

A LOST OPPORTUNITY.

William Graham Sumner writes in the Yale "Review": The United States presents us a case quite by itself. We have here a confederated State which is a grand peace group. It occupies the heart of a continent, therefore there can be no question of balance of power here and no need of war preparations such as now impoverish Europe.

The United States is a new country with a sparse population and no strong neighbors. Such a State will be a democracy and a republic, and it will be "free" in almost any sense that its people choose. If this State becomes militant, it will be because its people choose to become such; it will be because they think that war and warlikeness are desirable in themselves and worth going after. On their own continent they never need encounter war on their path of industrial and political development up to any standard which they choose to adopt.

It is a very remarkable fact, and one which has had immense influence on the history of civilization, that the land of the globe is divided into two great sections, the mass of Europe, Asia and Africa on the one side, and these two Americas on the other, and that one of these worlds remained unknown to the other until only 400 years ago.

We talk a great deal about progress and modern enlightenment and democracy and the happiness of the masses; but very few people seem to know to what a great extent all these things are consequences of the discovery of the new world. As to this subject of war which we are now considering, the fact that the new world is removed to such a distance from the old world made it possible for men to make a new start here. It was possible to break old traditions, to revise institutions, and to think out a new philosophy, to fit an infant society, while keeping whatever seemed good and available in the inheritance from the old world. It was a marvelous opportunity; to the student of history and human institutions it seems incredible that it ever could have been offered.

The men who founded this republic recognized that opportunity and tried to use it. It is we who are now here who have thrown it away; we have decided that instead of working out the advantages of it by peace, simplicity, domestic happiness, industry and thrift, we would rather do it in the old way by war and glory, alternate victory and calamity, adventurous enterprises, grand finance, powerful government, and great social contrasts of splendor and misery. Future ages will look back to us with amazement and reproach that we should have made such a choice in the face of such an opportunity, and should have entailed on them the consequences—for the opportunity will never come again.

ORPHEUM.

The bill for next week at the Orpheum should make a strong appeal to the play-going public. Among its features are the Arkaloff Russian Balalaika Orchestra and Hugh Herbert and Co. in "The Son of Solomon." The men who compose the Balalaika Orchestra are from the Russian peasantry. "The Son of Solomon" is a play which has for its setting New York's east side. Hugh Herbert gives a splendid character sketch as the orthodox Hebrew father. Charles Brown and May Newman with their original "Nonsensecalities" will be a feature of the coming program. The Alpine troupe will perform on the aerial double wires. Next week will be the last of Max Hart's Six Steppers, Knox Wilson, Hawthorne and Burt, and Una Clayton and Co. in "A Child Shall Lead Them."

American Federation of Labor Letter

Law is Constitutional.

The constitutionality of the employers' liability act, passed by Congress in 1908, has been upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States in all cases before it. The court also decided that State courts may enforce the act when local laws are appropriate. It will be remembered that the first law, that enacted in 1906, was declared unconstitutional in 1908 because it embraced within its terms a regulation of intrastate commerce as well as interstate. Immediately following, another bill was introduced in Congress covering these defects and became a law. Two years later an amendment was added, known as the Bailey amendment, and then came litigation in order that a final decree might be had from the United States Supreme Court. In this decision the attempt of Congress to change the old common-law rule, that an employee of a common carrier could not procure damages from the carrier for injuries received in his employment when the injuries resulted from the negligence of a fellow servant, has been successful. The decision of the court was unanimous. Justice Van Devanter asserted that Congress had the right to regulate the relation of interstate railroads to their employees, and further decided that Congress had not gone beyond its power by abrogating the common-law rule that an employer was not liable for the injuries resulting to employees by the negligence of fellow servants: "No one has a vested property right in the common law," said the justice. No objection was found in the fact that the act did away with the doctrine of "assumption of risk" by employees, and restricted the doctrine of "contributory negligence."

Government Ownership.

One of the things which the American Federation of Labor has advocated for many years has been Government ownership of the telegraph. Some twenty odd years ago Senator N. P. Hill of Colorado introduced in the United States Senate what was then known as the postal telegraph bill. The Senator was importuned to let his bill remain in committee and cease his activity in support of it. This he refused to do, although there apparently was no hope of its even being reported from the committee. Jay Gould was then at the height of his power and controlled the destiny of the telegraph business, and when Senator Hill became a candidate for re-election the Gould interests spent \$250,000 in Colorado and defeated the Senator. Since that time there has been no well directed or earnest effort to pass legislation looking to taking over the telegraph business by the Government. But now comes Postmaster General Hitchcock, without a word of warning, and announces that he proposes to recommend that the Government acquire all telegraph lines of the country and that they be operated in connection with the Post Office Department. Various estimates have been placed upon the amount the Government would be compelled to pay for the present equipment of the companies, ranging from \$250,000,000 to \$400,000,000. The postmaster general asserts that it is his opinion that great economies will result in the consolidation under the Post Office Department of the mail and wire facilities, and that a substantial reduction in rates for telegrams would result. It is recalled that between the years 1844 and 1847 the Government, under the authority of Congress, operated the first telegraph line in the United States. It is claimed that Congress has the necessary authority to act, as section 5267 of the revised statutes provides that the Government may, for postal, military or other purposes, purchase telegraph lines operating in the United States at an appraised value. The newspapers assert that the recommendation of Hitchcock was made upon his own

responsibility without consultation with the President or cabinet, and also that the President is not in favor of the proposal. This state of affairs will no doubt preclude the possibility of the recommendation now reaching Congress.

Victory for Hatters.

The Supreme Court of the United States has rendered its decision in the famous case of the hatters. "Application for a writ of certiorari is denied on authorities cited," was the announcement made by the court, the chief justice of the court disposing of the latest phase in the case by that declaration. The effect of the decision is to confirm the judgment of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit that the members of a labor union cannot be held to answer for damages to property resulting from violence due to a strike and accompanying boycott, ordered by the officers of the union, unless it is proven that the members of the union actually participated in the acts of violence or authorized them, or had guilty knowledge of them.

Convict Labor Ruinous.

The "Daily Trade Record" of New York announces that the Frank-Kline-Stewart Company of Baltimore, one of the largest concerns manufacturing shirts and overalls in the country, is liquidating, having found the pressure of competition from the prison contractors too much for it. It is stated that Mr. Stewart, a member of the above firm, appeared in Washington in 1910 at the hearing of the Gardner convict-labor bill and advocated its passage. The firm referred to have a pay roll of approximately \$500,000 a year. The closing down of the firm will throw out of work 500 young women. It is also stated that the manufacturers of overalls and workingmen's shirts who do not use the union label are in a panic over the enormous development in the past year or so of prison-made goods, indicating other liquidations will follow.

Trying to Break Strike.

It is reported from the headquarters of the machinists that a certain member of that organization has been endeavoring to discourage the members of that organization now on strike on the Illinois Central. A cleverly worded circular has been dropped here and there and specious personal arguments used with the end in view of creating a break in the ranks of the strikers. A circular has also been issued by the International Association of Machinists to the members on strike on the road referred to in which this instance is called attention to. Notwithstanding the efforts made to discourage the men it is stated that they are stronger in their position than at any time since the strike, the motive power of the road being in extremely bad shape owing in great measure to the severe weather of the last few weeks.

Employers' Liability.

The Congressional Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Commission has practically decided to recommend the enactment of a law providing for the insurance of employees of interstate railroads against injury by accident, by requiring the roads to make payments for any injury inflicted. No vote has been taken, however, but it was admitted by the commissioners themselves that they were unanimously in favor of the direct payment plan, and also to confining the operation of the proposed law to employers of roads engaged in interstate commerce only. The plan which the commission proposes to adopt is the prevailing one in Great Britain, and, while it requires direct payment by the roads to injured employees, the instrumentality of the national Government is invoked in carrying the law into effect.

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The regular weekly session of the board of directors was held Tuesday, January 23, 1912, President Albert A. Greenbaum presiding.

Admitted to membership by examination—Carl Von Der Mehden, drums; G. Higgins, drums.

Transfers deposited—Geo. V. Rankin, piano, Local No. 76; W. H. Raybold, piano, Local No. 241; C. M. Ridley, piano, Local No. 47; E. B. Brown, piano, Local No. 47.

Members who are interested in the formation of the Perlet Orchestra will please meet with Mr. Perlet in the committee rooms at headquarters, February 2d, at 11 a. m.

The annual meeting of the Branch will be held at headquarters, Twelfth and Broadway, Oakland, Thursday, February 1, 1912. Members are requested to attend. Matters of importance will be transacted. The officers of the Branch for 1912 will be elected at this meeting.

The following committees have been appointed for 1912: Law and legislative committee—J. E. Lehman, S. Greene, Geo. Pacheco, W. H. Lee, G. H. Saunders; auditing committee—Geo. W. Lerond, H. W. Morse, J. Frank Wilson; price list committee—E. H. Slissman, J. H. Meyer, Chas. Trainor, Gus Keil, F. Hyman; examination committee—A. Tickner, J. Dewey, G. Pacheco, W. Colverd, A. Arf; hall committee—J. H. Meyer, Geo. Ruge, C. Luppy, F. Gashlin, J. Campbell; amateur bands—J. E. Lehman.

Mr. J. Campbell has been appointed sergeant-at-arms and delegate to the Labor Council, vice John Smith, resigned.

Members engaging and members playing as substitutes on dancing engagements will please take notice of clauses L and M, on page 30, of the Price List.

Permission has been granted members to volunteer services for parade and meeting of the Federation Shop Employees, in Oakland, on February 4th.

Fred Melville, one of the old-time members, died in Oakland, January 16th. His death was the result of a paralytic stroke. The funeral was held from the McCarthy Undertaking Parlors, Friday afternoon. The funeral band and delegation from the union were in attendance. Mr. Melville was well known and much liked by the members and leaves a host of friends who extend their sincere sympathies to the bereaved wife in her hour of sorrow.

SOCIALIST ENTERTAINMENT.

The Socialist Party of San Francisco will give an entertainment and ball at Scottish Rite Assembly Hall, 1270 Sutter street, at Van Ness avenue, Saturday evening, January 27, 1912. Admission, couples 50 cents.

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LABOR LEADERS WANTED.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

Men with red blood; men of iron; men with brains; men with a vision; men who will dare do right though the heavens fall. No "boozers" need apply. The business is too serious and there are too many interests involved, both on the part of capital and labor, to entrust the workingman's side of the controversy to any but clear-headed advisers. It's all right to be a good fellow, and it's a good thing to be popular with the boys, but when a man is only that, he soon loses his grip on his job, and those whom he is supposed to represent soon lose theirs. When booze interferes with such a leader's business he is very apt to sacrifice his business.

Preference will be given to peace-makers instead of strike-makers. Not that a labor leader should never call a strike. God pity him if he hasn't the nerve when the time comes for him to do so. The right to protest should belong to every man. But the best labor leader is the man who calls the fewest strikes, because he has the tact and the sense to settle the trouble without an industrial conflict. If war is hell, then strikes are "purgatory."

Four-flushers and bluffers will not be considered, and the chap who has only the gift of gab will not have a look in. We need men who regard the labor leader's job as a proposition that requires the exercise of good gray matter. Only the brainy fellow who can make fully as much money at his trade can make good on this job. It is no cinch. It is easier to work in the shop at day's wages.

If the labor leader is honest, he will nevertheless be slammed occasionally by both sides, but he will have the comfort of a clear conscience, and he will have the satisfaction of knowing that some day he will be given due credit for sincerity of purpose. If he is dishonest he will unquestionably be found out, and he will be held in contempt by all classes of men—including himself—to the end of day.

But while the job presents difficulties, there are in it great possibilities. There never was a greater chance for leadership. But the demands are more exacting, the qualifications more numerous, and the things to be obtained more varied than ever before. The labor leader must be a statesman—not merely a politician. He must be an educator—not simply an agitator. He must be a preacher of social righteousness and of justice for all men.

CARNEGIE CAUGHT LYING.

"I never had a strike as long as I was in the steel business!"

This declaration was made by Andrew Carnegie, the multimillionaire, before the Stanley Steel Investigating Committee. Two minutes after he had made this assertion Carnegie was forced by a member of the committee to admit that there was a strike at his steel works at Homestead, Pa., in 1892. A few minutes later Carnegie again gave himself the lie by admitting that there was a strike at his works at Braddock in 1887.

A statement made by Carnegie that he had never employed Pinkerton detectives to break strikes was shown to be false by the testimony of J. H. Bridge, author of "The Inside History of the Carnegie Steel Company."

Just when the hearing became interesting from a labor point of view, the committee, Republicans and Democrats alike, decided that the story of the bloody Homestead strike and Carnegie's inhuman exploitation of his workers "was really extraneous to the investigation."

"Let's not open up the old sores," said Congressman Gardner, Republican of Massachusetts.

"I agree with Mr. Gardner that it would be unkind to Mr. Carnegie," replied Congressman Stanley, Democrat, of Kentucky.

CIVILIZATION (?)

By Hugh McGee.

Why is it that today in the United States, when every intelligent person knows that it is possible for every man, woman and child to be supplied with all the things necessary for a decent life, together with all the so-called luxuries of this twentieth century civilization, why is it that one-tenth of the people have four-fifths of all the things which were made and produced entirely by the working class—while this same working class, or nine-tenths of the people, have practically nothing but fresh air and water—sometimes not even that? Why is it?

Why is it that in the United States, in this great big rich country, where one State alone, the State of Texas, can furnish enough grain, cattle, fruits and provisions to feed every man, woman and child in the United States, together with making and manufacturing every single article that is used or can be used by the people of the United States, why is it that there are now ten million people living in shacks and tenements, facing utter poverty at all times, underfed, cheaply and poorly clothed, and nearly always diseased? Why is it?

Why is it that in the United States, the richest country in the world, with a population of only about one hundred million people, why is it that there are four million public paupers, men, women and children who exist only through charity? Why is it?

Why is it that over a million little children are taken away from school and shut up in factories, mines and mills, where they work like machines for less than fifty cents a day, when there are millions of grown men and women begging for work? Why is it?

Why is it that every day in the year there are three thousand men, women and children killed and injured while doing useful and necessary work for the people of the United States? Why is it?

This earth contains everything which human beings require for food, clothing and shelter.

Everything we use, everything we see, everything we eat or drink, comes in its first condition out of the land or water.

All we have to do in order to live is to work sometime and somewhere on the free matter which is scattered all over the surface of the planet, and by our work satisfy our wants.

But the earth and its contents, particularly the industries, are claimed as the private property of Morgans and other capitalists who say it belongs to them, and who require us to divide up with them in order to get an opportunity to work for a living.

These conditions can be changed by political action—by voting into the legislatures and courts Socialist lawmakers and judges, to make the industries collective property, and thus insure equal opportunity to every man, woman and child living today, as well as to those who will be born tomorrow.

Let us beware lest we act as did he in the fable who stood watch in the lighthouse and gave to the poor in the cabins about him the oil of the mighty lanterns that served to illumine the sea. Every heart in its sphere has charge of a lighthouse, for which there is more or less need. The humblest mother who allows her whole life to be saddened, absorbed by the less important of her motherly duties, is giving her oil to the poor; and her children will suffer from there not having been in the consciousness of the mother the radiance it might have acquired. The immaterial force that shines in our heart must shine, first of all, for itself; for on this condition alone shall it shine for the others as well; but see that you give not away the oil of your lamp, though your lamp be ever so small; let your gift be the flame, its crown.—Maeterlinck.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held January 19, 1912.

Meeting called to order at 8:20 p. m., Vice-President Rosenthal in the chair. Delegate Nolan appointed vice-president pro tem.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Application for Affiliation—Was received from Steam Engineers' Union No. 493, which was referred to the organizing committee.

Credentials—Broom Makers—E. J. Robinson. Cooks' Helpers—W. G. Erity, Wm. Kahler. Machinists' Auxiliary—Bros. Hanson, Webster, Thole. Material Teamsters No. 216—Walter Duryea, O. W. Swanson, J. J. Morison, Jess Donohue, Geo. Prescott, Ed. Osborn. Garment Cutters—J. J. Kidd. Pattern Makers—Frank Miller, vice Dave Campbell. Newspaper Solicitors—Wm. T. Bonsor, Selig Schulberg. Glass Blowers—Fred Sheaffer, vice Ed. Glunt. Baggage Messengers—T. Pyke. Cloak Makers—L. Sallinger, J. Jaffe. Beer Drivers—W. Flynn, A. Campbell, F. J. Larkin, W. Colthurst. Barbers—Roe H. Baker, J. Bianchi, A. Gonzales, H. C. Koop, R. E. Larabee, D. F. Tattenham. Sailors—C. M. Albrecht, F. H. Buryeson, E. Ellison, E. A. Erickson, Frank Johnson, Fred Meyer, Robert Rollo, Paul Scharrenberg, John H. Tennison, Robert Tunnell. Steam Laundry Workers—Chas. Lineger, Emma O'Keefe, Mrs. M. Carson, Mrs. T. Garrett, Mrs. Nellie Victor, Geo. Black, Miss Carrie Palmer, M. A. Peterson, Chas. Childs, Harry Morrison. Waiters—Jas. King, V. E. Chapmann, vice J. J. O'Brien, Dick Ford. Millwrights—Jos. H. Hanley. Delegates seated.

At this time Secretary Gallagher was excused as he had to attend another meeting.

Communications — Filed — From Waitresses' Union, inclosing check for \$25 for striking Railroad Shopmen; also complimentary tickets for their sixth annual ball, to be held Saturday evening, February 3, 1912, at Golden Gate Commandery Hall.

Referred to Hall Association Directors—From Carpenters No. 483, asking committee to address them January 22d on New Labor Temple bonds.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Coopers No. 65, asking for investigation of firm of Bertin & Lepori, relative to employing non-union coopers.

Communication was received from Attorney Daniel O'Connell in relation to telephone merger, asking that a special committee be appointed to protest against same. Moved that the matter be referred to the Law and Legislative Committee to act in conjunction with a committee of five to be appointed to draft suitable resolutions to be presented to the Board of Supervisors; motion carried. The chair appointed Delegates Himmel, Bell, Caverly, Mullen and Reardon.

Communication was received from Varnishers and Polishers No. 134, asking for a ruling on the following question: "Do the delegates elected to the Building Trades Council have to represent this union in the Labor Council, or are we at liberty to elect any member of the union?" The chair instructed the secretary to notify the union that they were at liberty to elect any delegates to this Council they wished. Delegate Mitchell (Steam Engineers) appealed from the decision of the chair, but the chair was sustained unanimously.

Resolutions were introduced by Andrew J. Gallagher (Photo Engravers' Union) requesting the Law and Legislative Committee to meet and ascertain what suggestions of interest to labor may be submitted to Bion J. Arnold, traffic expert, for investigation.

"Resolved, That inasmuch as Bion J. Arnold, traffic expert, has been engaged by the Board of Supervisors for the purpose of investigating and

reporting upon the street railway transportation problem of this city and county, that the Law and Legislative Committee be, and is hereby requested to meet and to ascertain what questions there are affecting the workers which may need investigation, and report upon same so that these questions may be properly submitted to Mr. Arnold for investigation; be it further

"Resolved, That the committee is requested to call for suggestions from trade unions and trade workers generally as to matters in connection with the above."

Moved the adoption of the resolutions; motion carried.

Resolutions were received from the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, relative to the attitude of the Associated Union of Steam Shovelmen during the strike on the Los Angeles aqueduct:

"Whereas, At the time the strike was called on the Los Angeles aqueduct by the Metal Trades Council of Los Angeles and the Western Federation of Miners, there was employed, besides members of the Metal Trades and Western Federation of Miners, members of the Associated Union of Steam Shovelmen; and

"Whereas, Upon being informed that a strike had been called by the Metal Trades Council of Los Angeles and the Western Federation of Miners on the aqueduct, the members of the Associated Union of Steam Shovelmen came out on strike and have remained loyal ever since; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, in regular session assembled, highly commends the Associated Union of Steam Shovelmen for their loyalty to organized labor and for the magnificent support given in the strike on the Los Angeles aqueduct; and be it further

"Resolved, That we request the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to take this matter into consideration in the fight of the Associated Steam Shovelmen for one organization."

Moved that the resolutions be adopted; motion carried.

Resolutions were received from the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, in relation to the proposed appointment of Mrs. Emma J. Wolfe as Deputy State Labor Commissioner. Moved that the matter be referred to the secretary for further investigation; motion carried.

Resolutions were received from Housesmiths No. 78, expressing confidence in Bro. E. A. Clancy, and pledging moral and financial support. Moved that the matter lay over pending the arrival of resolutions concerning the other indicted brothers; motion carried.

Resolutions were presented by Delegates Nolan and Johnson, in relation to the sudden demise of Assemblyman J. E. Mullaly, and commending him for his fair attitude toward labor:

"Whereas, The sudden and unexpected taking away from this life of J. E. Mullaly, Assemblyman for the thirtieth district to the thirty-ninth session of the California Legislature, has come as a shock and distinct loss to his many friends in this city, particularly among the hosts of labor; and

"Whereas, His public record shows the fulfillment of every pledge he made to the voters in his district, and his unswerving fealty to the cause of labor in all matters coming before him as a legislator; and

"Whereas, His chief contribution to the Statutes of 1911 is to be found in his measure for the protection of the morals of youth, known as Assembly Bill No. 662, and entitled: An act to prohibit minors under the age of eighteen years to vend and sell goods, engage in, or conduct any business between the hours of ten o'clock in the evening and five o'clock in the morning, and providing penalties for the violation thereof; a

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The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

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law that may stand forever as a monument to his faithful endeavors to aid in the uplift of humanity; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular meeting assembled this nineteenth day of January, 1912, that we hereby express our sorrow at his removal from our midst, and tender to his memory our deep appreciation of his earnest and steadfast endeavors by his vote and influence to advance the cause of labor in the law-making department of our State; and, be it further

"Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes, and a copy thereof be forwarded to the bereaved widow of the deceased."

Moved that the resolutions be adopted; motion carried.

Reports of Unions—Printing Pressmen—Have withdrawn delegates from Asiatic Exclusion League. Longshore Lumbermen—Have appointed committee of five to meet with other water front organizations interested in the proposed amalgamation. Cemetery Workers—Have voted to move meeting place to Colma, and ask that the Council take steps to prevent same.

The chair advised that the matter be called to the attention of the organizing and executive committees. Pile Drivers—Donated \$25 to the striking Railroad Shop Employees. Electrical Workers No. 151—Will hold a special meeting on January 25th, at which time Mr. Sapiro of the Industrial Accident Commission will address them.

Label Section—Submitted a progressive report and informed Council that union stores are about to make a special display of union-made goods.

Executive Committee—Reported that it had taken up the matter of the various boycotts of the Council, and advised the secretary to request unions to take steps to prosecute same, or the committee will recommend the removal of said boycotts from the unfair list; concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Nominations—President, John P. McLaughlin, E. L. Reguin; vice-president, Kenneth McLeod, Cameron H. King, Martin Eagan; recording and corresponding secretary, John I. Nolan; financial secretary, J. J. Kenny, Wm. T. Bonsor; treasurer, J. J. McTiernan; sergeant-at-arms, Patrick O'Brien; trustees, H. J. Mitchell, J. W. Spencer, Andrew J. Gallagher; executive committee, J. J. Matheson, John O'Connell, Roe Baker, C. M. Erickson, Wm. H. Urmy, W. G. Desepte, Patrick O'Brien, J. J. Murphy, Phil Knell, D. Sweeney, Don Cameron, Jas. King, Andrew J. Gallagher, F. Bartholomew, H. Brand, L. Sallinger, M. J. McGuire, N. E. Smith, Chas. Radebold, Dominic Kane; law and legislative committee, Theo. Johnson, A. W. Broulette, Ed. Ford, C. H. Parker, E. Ellison, Arthur Hinton, Cameron King; organizing committee, John O. Walsh, Jas. Wilson, Frank O'Brien, M. J. McGuire, E. H. Lomasney, W. G. Desepte, Wm. F. Dwyer, John I. Nolan, Jas. Curran; directors of "Labor Clarion," Richard Caverly, E. Slissman, H. L. White, K. J. Doyle, Harry Gildea, Chas. Radebold, Wm. F. Dwyer, Chas. McColm, E. B. Morton; Asiatic Exclusion League, Miss Rose Myears, Bert Sylva, W. R. Angove.

New Business—Moved that election of officers be made for 9 p. m. next Friday evening; motion carried. Moved that a committee of five be appointed to meet Monday evening, January 22d, to draw names of nominees from a hat and so arrange on the ballot; motion carried. The chair appointed Delegates Nolan, Spencer, O'Connell, Schulberg and Reardon.

Receipts—Hoisting Engineers, \$6; Machine Hands, \$2; Bootblacks, \$4; Alaska Fishermen, \$20; Street R. R. Employees, \$8; Cooks, \$12; Blacksmiths No. 168, \$4; Painters No. 19, \$20; Horseshoers, \$4; United Glass Workers, \$6;

Brewery Workmen, \$24; Barbers, \$14; Sailors, \$20; Ice Wagon Drivers, \$4; Garment Cutters, \$2; Hackmen, \$4; Stereotypers, \$4; Waiters, \$20; Carpenters No. 22, \$20; Grocery Clerks, \$4; Sheet Metal Workers No. 104, \$12; Stage Employees, \$4; Sign and Pictorial Painters, \$4; Marble Workers No. 44, \$4; Garment Workers No. 131, \$10; Gardeners, \$2; Broom Makers, \$2; Furniture Handlers, \$12; Sheet Metal Workers No. 95, \$2; Ice Cream Wagon Drivers, \$2; Longshore Lumbermen, \$10; Leather Workers, \$4; Felt and Composition Roofers, \$4; Blacksmiths' Helpers, \$4; Carriage and Wagon Workers, \$4; Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters, \$2; Structural Iron Workers No. 31, \$6; Cap Makers, \$2; Bottle Caners, \$2. Total, \$294.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$6; "Daily News," 25 cents; stenographer, \$25; stenographer, \$18; State Federation of Labor, per capita tax, \$6; Dreamland Rink, Harriman meeting, \$100; Brown & Power, \$5.95. Total, \$201.20.

There being no further business the Council adjourned at 10:15 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

WM. T. BONSOR, Assistant Secretary.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS.

By John Kean.

I deem it my duty to call attention to a menace that is threatening the organized labor movement. There is a body of men in this country who have banded themselves together and call themselves the Industrial Workers of the World, or the I. W. W.—which to my mind stands for "Irresponsible Wholesale Wreckers." The avowed policy of this irresponsible floating conglomeration is to disrupt the trade union movement as it is organized today and to substitute in its place a reign of terror, not alone to men of great wealth, but to every man in this country who endeavors to provide a home for himself and his family. If this band of vultures were to be confined to the most verdant spot in the world and each given an equal share, they would destroy themselves in a very short while. They have nothing, do not want anything, and are not entitled to any consideration. They have tried for years to disrupt the labor movement from the outside and, finding that they cannot accomplish anything of any advantage, they have changed their tactics and have instructed the men belonging to it to become members of our labor unions and disrupt them from the inside.

As long as employers of labor will employ these men at any time, and use them as strike breakers at other times, it is rather difficult for the organized labor movement to keep them out of their ranks, but we should not allow any person who is a member of this conglomeration to become an officer in any of our locals.

Experience has proven, by the disruption of some of the smaller locals, that wherever they get in control they follow out their policy of misguided tactics and the result is disaster.

I sincerely trust that the members will stand for equal chances in pursuit of life, liberty and happiness, and will seriously consider the character of the men whom they may place in charge of their affairs, in order that we may follow a course that will ultimately bring success in relieving the conditions of the men who toil and give to them that which they are entitled to, an equal share of the good things of this world.

I know of no more encouraging fact than the unquestionable ability of man to elevate his life by a conscious endeavor. It is something to be able to paint a particular picture, or to carve a statue, and so make a few objects beautiful; but it is far more glorious to carve and paint the very atmosphere and medium through which we look, which morally we can do.—Thoreau.

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THE GERMAN SAVINGS and LOAN SOCIETY

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UNION

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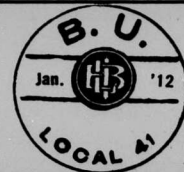
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Allied Printing Trades Council

557 CLAY STREET, ROOM 3



JANUARY, 1912

LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

- Linotype Machines.
Monotype Machines.
Simplex Machines.
- (2) Abbott, F. H. 545-547 Mission
(52) Alexander, H. M. Printing Co. 88 First
(116) Althof & Bahls. 330 Jackson
(37) Altwater Printing Co. 2565 Mission
(104) Arnberger & Metzler. 560 Sacramento
(129) Arnold, Frank J. Co. 16th and Sanchez
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance. 1632 Haight
(211) Associated Ptg. & Supply Co. 711 Sansome
(48) Baldwin & McKay. 166 Valencia
(185) Banister & Oster. 564 Howard
(7) Barry, Jas. H. Co. 1122-1124 Mission
(16) Bartow, J. S. 88 First
(82) Baumann Printing Co. 120 Church
(73) Belcher & Phillips. 509-511 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press. 138 Second
(139) Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian. 643 Stevenson
(65) Blair-Murdoch Co. 68 Fremont
(89) Boehme & Mccready. 557 Clay
(99) Bolte & Braden. 50 Main
(196) Borgel & Downie. 718 Mission
(69) Brower, Marcus. 346 Sansome
(93) Brown & Power Stationery Co. 327 California
(3) Brunt, Walter N. Co. 880 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin. 739 Market
(8) Bulletin. 767 Market
(220) Calendar Printing Co. 16 Twenty-ninth
(121) California Demokrat. 51 Third
(176) California Press. 340 Sansome
(11) Call, The. Third and Market
(71) Canessa Printing Co. 635 Montgomery
(90) Carlisle, A. & Co. 251-253 Bush
(31) Chameleon Press. 3623 19th
(40) Chronicle. Chronicle Building
(39) Collins, C. J. 3358 Twenty-second
(97) Commercial Art Co. 53 Third
(120) Co-Operative Ptg. Co. 2349 Market
(206) Cottle Printing Co. 3256 Twenty-second
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal. 44-46 East
(142) Crocker, H. S. Co. 230-240 Brannan
(25) Daily News. 340 Ninth
(157) Davis, H. L. Co. 25 California
(12) Dettner Press. 451 Bush
(178) Dickinson & Scott. 343 Front
(179) Donaldson & Moir. 330 Jackson
(46) Eastman & Co. 220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co. 897 Valencia
(62) Eureka Press, Inc. 718 Mission
(42) Examiner. Third and Market
(102) Fleming & Co. 24-30 Main
(215) Fletcher, E. J. 325 Bush
(53) Foster & Ten Bosch. 340 Howard
(101) Francis-Valentine Co. 777 Mission
(74) Frank Printing Co. 1353 Post
(203) Franklin Linotype Co. 509 Sansome
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co. 309 Battery
(107) Gallagher, G. C. 311 Battery
(92) Garrad, Geo. P. 1059 Mission
(75) Gille Co. 2257 Mission
(56) Gilmartin & Co. Stevenson and Ecker
(17) Golden State Printing Co. 42 Second
(140) Goldwin Printing Co. 1757 Mission
(193) Gregory, E. L. 245 Drumm
(190) Griffith, E. B. 540 Valencia
(5) Guedet Printing Co. 325 Bush
(127) Halle, R. H. 261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros. 263 Bush
(76) Hanhart Printing Co. 260 Stevenson
(158) Hansen Printing Co. 259 Natoma
(19) Hicks-Judd Co. 51-65 First
(47) Hughes, E. C. Co. 147-151 Minna
(150) International Printing Co. 330 Jackson
(98) Janssen Printing Co. 533 Mission
(124) Johnson & Twilley. 1272 Folsom
(94) Journal of Commerce. 51 Third
(21) Labor Clarion. 316 Fourteenth
(111) Lafontaine, J. R. 243 Minna
(168) *Lanson & Lauray. 534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I. 1203 Fillmore
(50) Latham & Swallow. 243 Front
(141) *La Voce del Popolo. 641 Stevenson
(57) Leader, The. 643 Stevenson
(118) Livingston, L. 640 Commercial
(108) Levison Printing Co. 1540 California
(45) Liss, H. C. 2305 Mariposa
(135) Lynch, J. T. 3388 Nineteenth
(9) Mackey, E. L. & Co. 788 Mission
(175) Marnell & Co. 77 Fourth
(95) *Martin & Hearn. 563 Clay
(23) Majestic Press. 315 Hayes
(216) Matthews, E. L. 2040 Polk
(68) Mitchell & Goodman, N. E. cor. Clay & Battery
(22) Mitchell, John J. 52 Second
(58) *Monahan, John. 311 Battery
(24) Morris, H. C. 343 Front
(92) McClinton, M. G. & Co. 445 Sacramento
(76) McCracken Printing Co. 806 Laguna
(80) McLean, A. A. 218 Ellis
(55) McNell Bros. 788 McAllister
(91) McNicoll, John R. 532 Commercial
(117) Mullany, Geo. & Co. 2107 Howard
(115) *Myssell-Rollins Co. 22 Clay
(105) Neal Publishing Co. 66 Fremont
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J. 330 Jackson
(43) Nevin, C. W. 154 Fifth
(66) Nobby Printing Co. California & Kearny
(149) North Beach Record. 535 Montgomery Ave.
(161) Occidental Supply Co. 580 Howard
(144) Organized Labor. 1122 Mission
(59) Pacific Heights Printery. 2484 Sacramento
(187) Pacific Ptg. Co. 88 First
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co. 753 Market
(70) *Phillips & Van Orden. 509-511 Howard
(110) Phillips, Wm. 712 Sansome
(60) Post. 727 Market
(109) Primo Press. 67 First
(143) Progress Printing Co. 228 Sixth
(77) Quick Print. 2075 Market
(33) Reynard Press. 72 Second

- (64) Richmond Banner, The. 320 Sixth Ave.
(61) *Recorder, The. 643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis. Fifteenth and Mission
(218) Rossi, S. J. 517 Montgomery Ave
(83) Samuel, Wm. 16 Larkin
(30) Sanders Printing Co. 443 Pine
(226) San Francisco Litho Co. 509 Sansome
(154) *Schwabacher-Frey Co. 555-561 Folsom
(84) *San Rafael Independent. San Rafael, Cal.
(194) *San Rafael Tocsin. San Rafael, Cal.
(67) Sausalito News. Sausalito, Cal.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co. 555-561 Folsom
(125) *Shanley Co., The. 147-151 Minna
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co. 509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co. 136 Pine
(152) South City Printing Co. South San Francisco
(29) Standard Printing Co. 324 Clay
(27) Stern Printing Co. 527 Commercial
(88) Stewart Printing Co. 1264 Market
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co. 1212 Turk
(10) *Sunset Publishing House. 448-478 Fourth
(28) *Taylor, Nash & Taylor. 412 Mission
(63) Telegraph Press. 66 Turk
(163) Union Lithograph Co. 741 Harrison
(177) United Presbyterian Press. 1074 Guerrero
(114) Universal Press. 377 Hayes
(85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle. 144-154 Second
(171) Upham, Isaac & Co. 330 Jackson
(35) Vale Printing Co. 883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co. 30 Sharon
(34) Williams, Jos. 410 Fourteenth
(44) *Williams Printing Co. 348A Sansome
(106) Wilcox & Co. 320 First
(112) Wolff, Louis A. 64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H. 545-547 Mission
(116) Althof & Bahls. 330 Jackson
(128) Barry, Edward & Co. 215 Leidesdorff
(93) Brown & Power. 327 California
(142) Crocker Co., H. S. 230-240 Brannan
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co. 309 Battery
(56) Gilmartin Co. Ecker and Stevenson
(233) Gee & Son, R. S. 523 Clay
(231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co. 509 Sansome
(19) Hicks-Judd Co. 51-65 First
(47) Hughes, E. C. 147-151 Minna
(100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co. 67 First
(108) Levison Printing Co. 1540 California
(175) Marnell, William & Co. 77 Fourth
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co. 251-253 Bush
(132) McIntyre, Jno. B. 523-531 Clay
(115) Myssell-Rollins Co. 22 Clay
(105) Neal Publishing Co. 66 Fremont
(81) Pernau Publishing Co. 751 Market
(110) Phillips, Wm. 712 Sansome
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co. 555-561 Folsom
(47) Slater, John A. 147-151 Minna
(10) Sunset Publishing Co. 448-478 Fourth
(28) Taylor, Nash & Taylor. 412 Mission
(232) Torbet, P. 69 City Hall Ave.
(132) Thumler & Rutherford. 117 Grant Ave
(163) Union Lithograph Co. 741 Harrison
(171) Upham, Isaac & Co. 330 Jackson
(85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle. 144-154 Second
(133) Webster, Fred. Ecker and Stevenson

LITHOGRAPHERS.

- (26) Roesch Co., Louis. Fifteenth and Mission
(235) Mitchell Post Card Co. 3363 Army
(236) Pingree & Traung Co. Battery and Green
(163) Union Lithograph Co. 741 Harrison
(226) San Francisco Litho. Co. 509 Sansome

PRESSWORK.

- (103) Lyons, J. F. 330 Jackson
(134) Independent Press. 348A Sansome

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

- Bingley, L. B. 571 Mission
Brown, Wm., Engraving Co. 140 Second
California Photo Engraving Co. 141 Valencia
Commercial Art Co. 53 Third
Commercial Photo & Eng. Co. 509 Sansome
Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co. 660 Market
Sierra Art and Engraving Co. 343 Front
Sunset Publishing Co. 448-478 Fourth
Western Process Eng. Co. 76 Second

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

- Hoffschneider Bros. 138 Second

MAILERS.

- Rightway Mailing Agency. 880 Mission



WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

- The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:
- American Bakery, 671 Broadway.
American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Kelly's Garage, 146 Market.
McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Standard Box Factory.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeterias, 133 Powell and 76 Geary.
Wreden & Co., 2294 Fillmore.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Leo Israelsky of the "Chronicle" chapel has the index finger of his left hand tied up in a bandage, but he asserts that he can set as much type with nine fingers as most printers can with ten.

H. A. Ricketts, who for the past two years has been in southern California, where he hoped to regain his health, died in Riverside on Monday last of tuberculosis with which he has been afflicted for the past few years.

The regular monthly meeting of the union will be held Sunday afternoon, commencing at 1 o'clock. It is persistently rumored that President Lynch will be here to attend this meeting. The propaganda committee will complete its report which was only partly finished at the last meeting owing to the lateness of the hour. The scale conference committee will also report.

The convention committee held a meeting during the past week to clear up some routine business.

The following committee changes have taken place since the beginning of the new year: Alden Hearn has been appointed to the label committee, vice M. Jordan resigned, and Marvin K. Cloyd has taken the place of J. A. Keefe on the membership committee.

Norman McPhail, formerly president of Boston Union, late of Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago, etc., and one of the best known and popular printer men in the country, blew into town with the daily blizzard Sunday night, and decided to cast anchor after Scotty and Jimmy James made formal addresses of welcome to our midst and handed him the keys to our beautiful city and the Printers' Club. Norman will be a valuable addition to the live bunch of No. 53 and will be at the next meeting to see how many aren't dead.—Cleveland "Citizen."

After a lingering illness of many years the "Times" "union" has died an ignominious death. Its feeble attempt has covered many years. Heretofore when the "union" had been threatened with a serious malady the Old Man rushed to its rescue and with a little soothing syrup, a few promises and some ready cash and "Printers' Protective Fraternity" was saved from an untimely grave. However, it is dead now, and died at the request of Otis himself.

Tommy (Pi) Hartman has returned from the Union Printers' Home. He arrived in the city during the past week.

The next funeral delegation consists of the following members: W. J. McIntosh, Alice McLean, H. G. McNeelan, J. W. McIntyre, Frank McClenegan, Guy McGreer, E. M. Navarette, J. J. Neely, E. H. Nesbit, E. W. Netherton, J. J. Neubarth, S. P. Newby, J. F. Newman, E. F. Nissen, E. G. Noll, F. G. Norcross, L. Nordhausen, R. H. Norton, Jr., A. R. Noyes, H. W. Netzer, C. Neu, J. H. Nash, J. D. O'Brien, J. M. O'Brien, L. J. O'Brien, W. T. O'Brien.

The committee on membership has arranged for a meeting of apprentices to be held on Monday, February 12th. Chairmen are requested to co-operate with the committee to the extent of informing the apprentices of this meeting and to prevail upon them to attend.

The local publishers have submitted a counter proposition to the scale committee, which will be read at Sunday's meeting. It provides for most radical changes in present conditions.

Unions throughout the country are indorsing candidates for the various offices in the International Union unusually early this year, and all signs point to a very interesting election next May.

Attendance of the Typographical Union delegates to the Labor Council has fallen below the standard usually maintained.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 95 Steuart.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.
Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 343 Van Ness ave.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet Mondays, 22 Ninth.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 51 Steuart.

Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; headquarters, 177 Capp.
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.
Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine) No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boat Builders—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Book Binders No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Tiv. Hall, Albion ave., between 16th and 17th.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.

Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 304—Meet Monday, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 124 Fulton. S. T. Dixon, business agent.

Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate ave., Jefferson Square Hall.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; Jake Hyams, secretary, 985 Fulton.

Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 303 Sixth.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights; headquarters 338 Kearny.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Drug Clerks No. 472—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness ave.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Electrical Workers No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Freight Handlers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 316 14th.

Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Gardeners Protective Union No. 13,020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glove Workers—Meet Saturday afternoon before 15th of month. 149 Second; Miss B. Haralson, secretary, 780 59th st., Oakland.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 343 Van Ness ave.; office 343 Van Ness ave.

Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Foresters' Hall, 172 Golden Gate ave.

Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, secretary, 184 6th.

Holisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10.30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Jewelry Workers No. 31—Meet 2d Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Longshore Lumbermen's Protective Association—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Lumber Clerks' Association—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 228 Oak.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.

Mailers—Meet 4th Monday, at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Steuart.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m. and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission; headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall. M. Boehm, secretary, 443 Franklin.

Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. S. Schulberg, 853 14th, secretary.

Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesday, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.

Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

File Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness ave.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Ship Scalers No. 12,881—Meet Saturdays at 305 Bay.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Fridays, 316 14th.

Stable Employees—Meet Tuesdays, 22 Ninth.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGaha, secretary-treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypes—Meet 1st Wednesdays, in Assembly Hall, Monadnock Building.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th ave., Richmond District.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.

Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple; Miss M. Kerrigan, secretary, 290 Fremont.

Typographical No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Room 237, Investors' Building, 4th and Market. L. Michelson, sec.-treas.

Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 17th.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple; W. F. Dwyer, secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays 343 Van Ness ave.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.; other Wednesday evenings; at headquarters, 61 Turk.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

White Rats Actors' Union of America—Meet at Continental Hotel, Thursdays, at 11:30; Walter J. Talbot, secretary, 127 Ellis.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

Wage Earners' Suffrage League—316 14th; office hours, 9 to 11 a. m. Louise LaRue, secretary.

Notes in Union Life

The committee of twenty-five, to which was referred the matter of the Labor Council taking an active part in politics, met on Tuesday evening and discussed the question from various angles for more than three hours without reaching any definite conclusion. Adjournment was finally taken to next Tuesday night at 8 o'clock when it is believed that a concrete proposition will be drawn up and the matter referred to a referendum vote of the membership of the affiliated unions for decision.

The Labor Council last Friday night gave notice to unions having boycotts against certain employers that unless efforts were made to make them effective the Council would remove them from the unfair list.

A disagreement or misunderstanding among the cemetery workers was referred jointly to the executive and organizing committees of the Council last Friday night.

The Labor Council has instructed its law and legislative committee to ascertain the problems of working people in connection with the street railway transportation of this city so that the information may be furnished to Expert Bion J. Arnold for incorporation in his recommendations to the Supervisors. Affiliated unions were requested to submit any ideas or suggestions that might come to their notice.

The following deaths in trade union ranks in this city have been reported during the past week: Heinrich A. Hamm, Adolph Mink of the structural iron workers, Thomas M. Scully of the bartenders, George Wright of the stone cutters, Harry Brewer of Electrical Workers No. 283, H. A. Ricketts of the typographical, Philip Sonnick of the waiters.

The woman's committee of the Socialist Party give a dance every Wednesday evening in Franklin Hall, 1881 Fillmore street, and invite the attendance of trade unionists.

At its regular meeting the Bakers' Union expended \$10 in the purchase of tickets for Socialists' ball to be given in Scottish Rite Hall on the evening of January 27th. The newly elected officers were installed.

Emil Muri, secretary of the Brewers' and Malsters' Union, is on his way east to attend a meeting of the international executive board.

At its bi-monthly meeting held Sunday the Janitors' Union decided to make a second investment of \$100 in bonds for the building of the new Labor Temple.

Beer Bottlers' Union No. 293 has received notice of the deaths of John Franz of Los Angeles and Wm. Dewinger of Oakland who were members of the organization.

Future meetings of the Glove Workers' Union will be held in Progress Hall of the Labor Temple on the third Friday of each month. The union has elected the following officers: President, T. J. Mahoney; vice-president, W. H. Van Sickles; secretary-treasurer, Charles E. Brewer; sergeant-at-arms, Fred Muller; delegate to the Labor Council, T. J. Mahoney.

The barbers at their last meeting donated \$10 to the System Federation men who have been out on the Harriman lines for several months.

The cigar makers made a donation to the striking shopmen at their last meeting. They also made appropriations toward the care of sick members.

The law and legislative committee appeared before the public utilities committee of the Board of Supervisors on Wednesday afternoon to enter a protest by the Council against the telephone merger. Those addressing the committee in opposition to the merger are: Ford, Broulette, Johnson, Nolan, Himmel and Reardon. The committee will give a hearing on Tuesday afternoon next to those who favor the consolidation.

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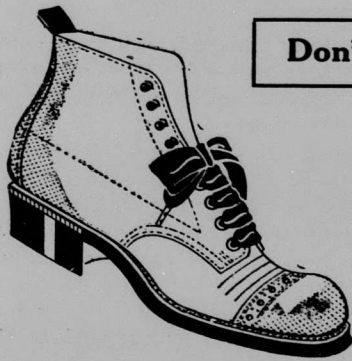
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Don't Fail to See our Splendid Window Display

**Group No. 152—415 Pair Men's Patent Colt and Vici Kid
 Blucher Cut and Button Shoes—All New Shapes
 —All Sizes—Values to \$3.50. Special Sale Price \$2.15**
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 Winter Calf Blucher Lace Shoes—New Models—
 All Sizes—Values to \$4.00. Special Sale Price.. \$2.30**
**Group No. 165—510 Pair Men's Gun Metal and Winter Tan Calf
 Button Shoes—Newest "Hitoe" Shape—Hand
 Welt Soles—Values to \$5.00. Special Sale Price \$3.20**
Extra Special Bargains in Women's and Children's Shoes

WHY THE FARMER WAS INCLUDED.

Fifth Article.

(Contributed by the Industrial Accident Board.)

In the fourth article in this series we showed that it is only through insurance against industrial accident that the cost of the accidents can be carried to the ultimate consumer, and we expressed the opinion that under a well worked out system of insurance, at what it is really worth to insure, compensation coverage to the farmer might not exceed 1 per cent of his average annual pay roll. It will be of interest to the farmer to know what insurance rates now are.

The straight liability rate for farm labor, agreed upon by those liability companies that are in combination as to rate making is \$1.50 per \$100 of annual pay roll. This rate furnishes a policy that will indemnify its holder against a judgment for damages against him of \$5000 for any one injury or \$10,000 for any one accident where more than one is hurt. If a farm hand be injured, and he sues the farmer who employs him, the company issuing the policy will defend the suit and, if judgment be rendered against the farmer, the liability company will pay the judgment—after it has lawed the case four or five years and carried it to the court of last resort, provided, of course, that the judgment is not for a greater sum than \$5000 for any one injury.

This is, as we see it, the wrong kind of insurance so far as public policy is concerned. The injured employee is only an incident connected with it and not a party to it. The employer is insured against the consequences of law suits and not the employee against the consequences of accidents, but it does fairly protect the farmer against financial hardship resulting from accidents which befall his men, and it is not exorbitantly expensive. No farmer is going to be ruined by being forced to pay 1½ per cent more wages, \$1.50 per \$100, than he has been paying, and that is what liability insurance amounts to, an increase of 1½ per cent in wages.

The compensation rate fixed by the associated companies is \$4 per \$100 of annual wages paid, or a wage increase of 4 per cent per annum. Even this should not spread disaster and ruin

throughout California. For instance, if a farmer has been paying his men \$25 per month, and has to take out compensation insurance to protect himself in the event that they get hurt, that will make the wage cost to him equivalent to \$26 per month instead of \$25. Is that any killing matter?

While under the law of liability for damages the standard policy may not cover the entire risk of an employer, inasmuch as a judgment may be rendered against him for more than \$5000, under compensation the standard policy covers the entire risk for the reason that \$5000 is the outside amount to be paid in any possible event. The coverage is ample to cover all contingencies in all industries.

The Industrial Accident Board is not satisfied that the insurance rates now being charged are as low as they should be, but, as to farming operations, they are certainly not destructive, and it should be as easy for the farmer to place insurance covering those who work for him as to cover his house or barn, his crop or his automobile, if he has one, and, in this rapid age of ours, he is fairly certain to have one.

In Germany there are forty-eight farmers' insurance associations, self-governing, except as to certain governmental regulations to insure solvency and the collection of prudent reserves, and these associations insure 11,000,000 farm employees. Why may not the farmers of California organize a few farm mutual insurance associations for the carrying of one another's burdens of accident at actual cost? The only answer is that California has not now any enabling act whereby farmers may so organize, but it easily may have before the year 1913 has far advanced. The Industrial Accident Board intends to present the text of such a law to the next session of the Legislature and hopes to have the co-operation of the farmers in enacting that text into law.

In our next article we shall undertake to show the farmer who has paid for insurance covering his risks under the Roseberry law where and how he is to get his money back.

Worthy of special notice are our \$20 suits made to order. You'll pay \$30 to \$35 elsewhere. Try one. Neuhaus & Co., Tailors, 506 Market. **

WHAT SIX RICH MEN COULD DO.

In the "Strand (Great Britain) Magazine" appears a unique article with the above title. The author has taken as the world's six richest men: John D. Rockefeller, Pierpont Morgan, Astor, Lord Stratcona, Andrew Carnegie and Lord Rothschild. He calculates that between them they own \$5,000,000,000.

What might they do with such a sum if they combined forces? What things could they not achieve with \$5,000,000,000?

Suppose they were aggressive and inclined to wage war. They could put 1,000,000 men in the field and maintain them for ten years, perhaps for twenty. The American revolutionary war cost \$700,000,000.

The wars with Napoleon from 1790 to 1815 cost Great Britain \$3,250,000,000. The Crimean war cost \$150,000,000 for two years. The South African war cost England \$1,250,000,000. The rich sextet could have borne the costliest of these wars and had a good sum over.

If they turned their attention to the sea they could, with half their capital, build a fleet that would be unique, over-powering, irresistible. The biggest fleet in the world—that of Great Britain—could probably be duplicated for \$1,000,000,000.

Again, these invincible six could give \$100 each to every man, woman and child in the British Isles. They could run the United Kingdom for six years and longer, pay the total amount of its expenses, and remit everything to taxpayers.

They could close the custom house and allow everyone to send letters and telegrams free. They could buy up all the English railroads with their rolling stock and buildings.

They could buy all the automobiles in the world and then have enough left over to purchase the Panama and Suez Canals, and after that sufficient to buy up the total value of British shipping for ten years.

And if Carnegie could persuade his five friends to come in with him on a land deal, they could buy up Scotland, for the assessed value of that country's real estate is only \$4,650,000,000.

These are a few of the startling things these six elderly gentlemen could do with their combined wealth, if they only possessed the requisite audacity, imagination and agreement.

LIBERTY BELL COMING.

The school children of San Francisco and of California will not be called upon to contribute their nickels and dimes toward a transportation fund to bring the famous Liberty Bell to San Francisco for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

The Southern Pacific Company, through its officials in this city, has made an offer to the exposition directors to transport the Liberty Bell from Philadelphia to San Francisco, free of charge. The railroad offers to bring the bell out and to give it as much attention throughout the trip as is now given it in its present resting place.

The State of Pennsylvania values the Liberty Bell as much as it does the history connected with it, and the Southern Pacific officials are prepared to see that provisions are made for a company of Pennsylvania militia to guard the bell on its long trip across the continent.

The trip of the honored old bell that in 1776 announced the signing of the Declaration of Independence, will be a triumphal procession. At every station in the country where the train stops—and it will have to stop at nearly all of them—thousands of school children and their parents will gather to see the bell that tolled the greatest story that has ever been published in the United States. It is planned to erect a small belfry on a car and to hang the bell in that for the trip across the continent. United States history began with the tolling of Liberty Bell, and there is not a native of this great country who does not want to see the beginning of the history of the United States.